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CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Military Region 7 Deputy Commander Interviewed (Tran Dinh Cuu Interview; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 3 Dec 81)	1
Organization of Ward Self-Defense Units Discussed (Nguyen Ba; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 4 Dec 81)	4
District Cadres Sentenced for Embezzling Hospital Funds (Nguyen Hung; LAO DONG, 22 Oct 81)	6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Party Activities in Ho Chi Minh City Enterprises Improved (NHAN DAN, 23 Nov 81)	8
Party Secretariat Conference on Khmer Ethnic Work (NHAN DAN, 20 Nov 81)	10

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

State Stores Sell Goods of Low Quality (Nguoi Xay Dung; NHAN DAN, 24 Nov 81)	12
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AGRICULTURE

Editorial Encourages Freshwater Fish Breeding (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 20 Nov 81)	13
Mid-November Agricultural Situation Report (NHAN DAN, 21 Nov 81)	15
Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh Repair Flood, Storm Damages (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 19 Nov 81)	17
Misuse of Paddy, Money by Cooperatives Reported (Dam Tieu; LAO DONG, 22 Oct 81)	18

Good Management, Distribution of Phosphate Fertilizer Recommended (Vu Luan; NHAN DAN, 23 Nov 81)	19
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	
Synchronized Coordination in Construction Urged (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 21 Nov 81)	21
Fifteen Tons of Mica Retrieved (Vuong Hong; NHAN DAN, 19 Nov 81)	23
Interview With Vice Minister of Mines, Coal (Tran Anh Vinh Interview; LAO DONG, 12 Nov 81)	24
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
Two-Fold Increase in Commodity Exports Noted (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 18 Nov 81)	29
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Editorial Stresses Better Management, Stevedoring at Ports (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 24 Nov 81)	30
Improvement of River Transport Through Ports, Boats Reorganization (Nguyen Huu Tan; GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 10 Oct 81)	32
Rice Losses in River Transportation Increasing (Nguyen Kim Ngoc, Vu Thi Thanh; LAO DONG, 22 Oct 81)	35
Coal, Parts Shortage Reduces Train Service (Anh Minh; LAO DONG, 22 Oct 81)	36
Nghia Binh-Phu Khanh Railroad Repaired (NHAN DAN, 24 Nov 81)	37
POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE	
Son La Clears 50,000 Hectares, Settles 40,000 Nomads (NHAN DAN, 23 Nov 81)	38
Readers Column Scores Pricing Discrepancies (NHAN DAN, 20 Nov 81)	39
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities	40
Information on Vietnamese Personalities	44

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 7 DEPUTY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Interview of Major General Tran Dinh Cuu, Deputy Commander of Military Region 7, by a QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reporter: "Military Forces of Military Region 7 Strive to Improve the Quality of the Basic Units and the Local Military Work"]

[Text] Reporter: In 1981 the armed forces of Military Region 7 underwent many transformations in the implementation of the "Develop the fine qualities and increase combat strength" of the people's armed forces. Please tell the readers of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN about the basic features of the movement.

Answer: As you know, Military Region 7 is carrying on the glorious tradition of eastern Nam Bo, a base area of two great national salvation resistance wars of the people of Nam Bo -- a brass bastion of the homeland. After the south was completely liberated and the country was united, there was formed a military region which included Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces of Long An, Tay Ninh, Song Be, and Dong Nai, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. It became an important area which occupies a strategic national position in the enterprise of building and defending the homeland.

Developing the glorious tradition of eastern Nam Bo, during recent years the armed forces in the military region, overcoming many difficulties, complications, and challenges, have made great efforts to fulfill their many missions, contribute to winning a new, glorious victory in the enterprise of defending the homeland, fulfill their international obligations, maintain political security and social order and safety, and create a new transformation in the task of building the rear area and building a people's war battlefield position.

In 1981 the units and localities in the military region did a good job of carrying out study and political activity campaigns, brought about a notable transformation in consciousness and thought, and clearly determined the missions and responsibilities of all cadres and men in the present revolutionary phase.

Because of the transformation in consciousness and will, there have been real transformations in revolutionary activities. The units fulfilling combat readiness in forward areas, such as unit 03, group 5, group 7, and Battalion 1, always fulfill their missions in the most complicated places. The units in the rear areas positively build up their forces and are prepared to accept all missions assigned them. Many units, such as group 23, group 34, and group 31 have

strictly carried out orders, overcome many difficulties, and changed over to fulfilling economic construction missions as directed. The military organs of the provinces in the military region have made many all-out efforts in the task of appealing for youths to enlist; trained, developed, and built up the on-the-spot forces; contributed to maintaining security in the interior; and stoutly defended the military region.

Reporter: Please describe in detail the transformations in developing and improving the quality of troops and their actual experiences.

Answer: That is a matter on which the military region is concentrating leadership and guidance. In the past, the military region's organization and command were in some respects limited. But in 1981 all levels -- from the military region down to the units -- organized study and professional training for the organs and commanders. The military region began to pay attention to on-the-job study for cadres. Every organ and sector has a plan for professional training. Therefore, the cadres' level has been raised and the organization and management tasks have been improved.

Recently the military region held a command exercise and the organs at the two echelons attained good initial results. The commanders and organs endeavored to fulfill their duties and do a good job of commanding combat and combat support.

Last year the units fulfilling international missions and those which had been changed over to economic construction missions strictly carried out their orders. In comparison to 1980, the "The entire army carries out orders" movement in the military region made much progress.

In improving the quality of the base-level units, the echelons and units concentrated on improving the cadres of the base-level units.

In order to have good cadres, the military region paid attention to two sources: those trained and supplemented in schools and classrooms and those who receive on-the-job training in work and combat. Although busy with many tasks, since the beginning of the year the military region has held more than 30 training classes for thousands of command cadres and organs. The military region also held five military training classes for mid-level and high-level cadres, including 262 cadres commanding units and organs. It may be said that the quality of units depends on the quality of cadres. In units the cadres of which have received advanced training, are capable, are always exemplary, and have good moral quality, the men undergo good transformations, strictly carry out orders, seldom violate discipline, and do a good job of fulfilling all missions.

Reporter: Tell us about the initial results of the tasks of building up forces and building people's war battlefield positions in the localities in the military region.

Answer: Military Region 7, the center of which is Ho Chi Minh City, has a very important strategic importance. Therefore, the entire area must build a strong people's war battlefield position, for the on-the-spot strength of the localities is one of the decisive factors. Realizing that, during the past year the

party committee echelons and the local governmental administrations came up with resolutions and measures regarding the building of on-the-spot forces, the drafting of combat plans, and the combining of economics and national defense. Although they are still encountering many difficulties, the localities have obtained definite results.

Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province are two localities which have undergone good transformations in the task of appealing for youths to enlist, and at the same time have paid attention to building on-the-spot forces and combining combat readiness with the mission of maintaining interior security.

The localities in the military region have begun to develop along the lines of becoming a military fortress of people's war. The military region has little experience in that regard, and has encountered many difficulties. But for a period of time the localities concentrated on developing the district echelon, especially in the key district. The military region consolidated the district military organs and rationally developed the militia and self-defense forces. Long Dat and Xuan Loc districts in Dong Nai Province, Duyen Hai and Cu Chi districts in Ho Chi Minh City, Phuoc Long District in Song Be Province, Co Dau District in Tay Ninh Province, and Moc Hoa District in Long An Province began to endeavor to form a model structure for a district military fortress.

We gained much initial experience, and at the same time noted aspects of the present local military work that are still weak, especially the building of forces with truly good quality at the base level. The military region and the provinces, municipalities, and special zones are endeavoring to do a good job of fulfilling that mission.

Reporter: In the movement for the entire nation to compete in achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, what are the present activities of the military region's armed forces?

Answer: The Fifth Party Congress is an important event in the political life of our country, our people, and our army.

Military Region 7 launched an emulation movement on 2 September which will conclude with the opening of the Party Congress. It has such contents as fulfilling the 1981 study and training program with good results, improving the quality of the task of educating and training new recruits, assuring the supplementation of the necessary number of troops, promoting the carrying out of orders and the maintenance of strict discipline, promoting the military-civilian solidarity activities, and making 22 December a festival day of young heroes who defend the homeland. That is also a festival day of youths in the military region who register to fulfill their military obligations to defend the homeland in 1982.

5616
CSO: 4209/156

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ORGANIZATION OF WARD SELF-DEFENSE UNITS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Ba: "Organizing Neighborhood Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] The ward is the basic unit of a city, but it is very complicated. Some have dozens of neighborhood teams and tens of thousands of people. The people living in the wards are varied: most of them are cadres, workers, civil servants, and cooperative members managed by organs, enterprises, and cooperatives; cadres, workers, civil servants, and military personnel who are retired or disabled; demobilized or discharged military personnel, etc. There are also rather large numbers of children of cadres, workers, and other people who are of working age or have completed general schools and are waiting to be accepted by schools or employers, and people who are self-employed on the streets.

The ward is not a production labor, accounting, and economic management organization, but is an administrative management unit.

The ward party organization has tens of party chapters with hundreds of party members, but the activities of party members in each party chapter are not focused on the neighborhood.

The above-mentioned characteristics determine the work of building and organizing self-defense forces. Therefore, a problem that has been posed is to build the neighborhood self-defense forces in such a way that they can serve as the hard-core in production labor and other work, in combat support and combat, and above all, along with the People's Public Security forces, maintain political security and social order and safety.

The actual situation has demonstrated that in many neighborhoods at present the self-defense forces must be developed on many different scales. Most of those units have a certain effect in some respects. But there are some problems that must be further studied and resolved. For example, some places have not paid attention to quality, or still have the tendency of stressing large-scale activities, while the organization, management, and command levels of the cadres do not correspond to that scale. Something worthy of attention is that some neighborhood self-defense units have not yet been tied in with the organization of production and the characteristics of the sectors and trades, and have not combined the cadres responsible for production with the cadres commanding self-defense units. That has limited the strength of the units.

In the neighborhoods, although most of the people eligible to be organized into self-defense units have good political quality, but they must be organized on the basis of the combat and combat support, the nature and characteristics of the sectors and trades, the distribution of population, and the economic management conditions, in order to determine appropriate scales. No matter what the scale, it is necessary to assure the leadership of the party -- and the direct leadership of the neighborhood party cells and chapters -- vis-a-vis the self-defense forces. The self-defense forces that are organized must serve the furthering of production and other work, and the fulfillment of all military missions that are assigned. It is necessary to pay attention to such conditions as party members who join self-defense units having to belong to party chapters managed by the neighborhoods. If cooperative members who are producing in the neighborhood join self-defense units they must eat, live, and be active in, the neighborhood. In brief, when organizing neighborhood self-defense units emphasis must be on people under the political and economic management of the wards, on people who are truly involved in the life and activities of the neighborhood.

Every neighborhood, basic-level general school, handicraft cooperative, etc., may organize joint self-defense squads or platoons made up of on-the-spot combat forces, mobile combat forces, and combat support forces.

In addition to the above-mentioned forces, the ward organs may organize communication-liaison squads, first-aid and evacuation squads, etc., under the control of the ward culture-information organ or the ward public health stations.

Categories often undergoing change, such as people waiting to be accepted by schools or employers, may be organized into cells within the self-defense squads, or a few may be placed in each squad and platoon, so that if they go elsewhere the mission of the unit as a whole will not be affected.

With such organization, if the neighborhood self-defense units receive attention in all respects their strength is certain to be increased.

5616
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DISTRICT CADRES SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLING HOSPITAL FUNDS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Hung, of Ha Son Binh Newspaper: "Embezzlers of Kim Boi Hospital Medicines Funds Punished"]

[Text] The Ha Son Binh Provincial People's Court recently held a session in Kim Boi District to openly try in the first instance the culprits named Byi Dang Thich, Bui Thuc Su, Pham Thi Khue and Dang Thi Trang for violation of socialist property.

This gang had embezzled all the medicines funds transferred by organs and enterprises throughout the district to the hospital for management and for the purchase of medicines to treat their cadres and manual and office workers. They had also embezzled nearly all the occupational funds granted by the state to the hospital for the purpose of improving and repairing houses and buying equipment to serve patients; these funds totaled 39,604 dong (please refer to the 20 August 1981 issue of LAO DONG for a detailed report on this case). The court session was attended by nearly 3,000 cadres, manual and office workers and people in the district.

Standing at the bar, the Thich-Su gang first gave evasive answers to justify themselves but, faced with the people's struggle, finally had to bow their heads and expiate their crimes. Based on the defendants' culpability and on the SRV law in force (Article 8 and Law 21 on penalty for violation of socialist property), the Provincial People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Bui Dang Thich (formerly in charge of supplies at the Kim Boi hospital and the principal culprit in the embezzlement case): 7 years in prison.

--Bui Thuc Su (former deputy chief of the administrative office of Kim Boi District, and guilty of receiving bribes, failing to fulfill his responsibilities and helping the Thich gang to violate socialist property): 2 years in prison.

--Pham Thi Khue (former employee of the Kim Boi District administrative office on charge of conniving with her husband Bui Dang Thich, failing to fulfill her responsibilities and creating opportunities for her husband to commit embezzlement): 3-year imprisonment (with suspended execution of sentence in consideration of the fact that she was supporting her old parents and small children).

--Dang Thi Trang (former cashier at the hospital): 2-year imprisonment (with suspended execution of sentence because she had repented, sincerely informed organs of law of the Thich-Su gang's activities and frankly opposed their crooked attempts to hide their crimes).

--Nguyen Minh Duc (former accountant at the hospital) whose case was dismissed in matters of criminal proceedings (because he had died of a disease before his indictment and also because he had confessed his crime and declared the sum of money he embezzled and gave to his father and wife for their spending).

The culprits were ordered to return all the embezzled money to the hospital.

--Bui Dang Thich and his wife were order to refund 22,101 dong.

--Bui Thuc Su was ordered to refund 3,727 dong (which was his share of the embezzled money).

--Dang Thi Trang was ordered to refund 5,330 dong.

In the light of this trial, it is necessary for hospitals to further strengthen their overall management--especially the management of cadres and the supply of medicines used to treat patients.

9332

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ACTIVITIES IN HO CHI MINH CITY ENTERPRISES IMPROVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Organizational Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Party Committee recently held a meeting with the directors of more than 200 centrally-run and local enterprises throughout Ho Chi Minh City and also with the secretaries of the Trade and Youth Unions at these enterprises to discuss the building of an organizational mechanism for industrial enterprises, to determine the roles of directors and party and mass organizations and to put the party organizations' activities in enterprises into the right track and improve their quality.

Present at the meeting were Pham Hung, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Municipal Party Committee.

In Ho Chi Minh City, there are hundreds of enterprises which contribute 25 percent of the value of the national gross industrial output and which produce a great variety of goods to meet the requirements of industrialization, consumption and export. Despite the common difficulties facing the entire country in the past few years, many enterprises have boldly reorganized production, built up management mechanisms along the lines of socialist business profit-and-loss accounting, implemented programs with economic and technical objectives and kept up and developed production capacities. Following the issuance of the Sixth Resolution of the Party Central Committee, progressive models have emerged in greater numbers and have boldly removed difficulties in order to develop production and to gradually stabilize the workers' life. Many enterprises have strenuously built and developed party organizations and Trade Youth Union organizations and have gradually developed the workers' right to collective ownership. The party organizations at the Cuu Long kenaf enterprise, Thanh Cong and Phong Phu textile enterprises and 2 September pharmaceutical enterprise have led these installations to fulfill plans and to achieve a higher gross output value with each passing year. Indeed, these enterprises are units which have successively built wholesome, stable and strong party organizations together with highly active mass organizations. A number of units such as the Paints and Plastics Corporation and the Motorcycle and Bicycle Combine have established sound relationships among directors and party and mass organizations and eliminated the lack of solidarity prevalent in the first years, thereby insuring the development of production.

However, like those in other regions, the enterprises in the city have not yet possessed a clear-cut and rational mechanism which can correctly apply the concept of relationships based on "party leadership, people's ownership and management by the administration." There is still an overlapping state between the activities of directors and those of party organizations and Trade and Youth Union organizations. The building of party organizations and the deployment and assignment of cadres and party members are not yet commensurate with the functions, productive positions and political missions of the various enterprises. Not only is the number of party members still very small but most of them are also still holding positions where they can play only an indirect role; moreover, the Youth Union members' force is still thinly scattered. Insufficient attention has been paid to the enterprises' protection and has led to the loss and waste of common property.

After spending nearly a year conducting research, consulting production installations and especially drawing experiences from advanced models, the Municipal Party Committee--based on the party and state regulations--has proceeded to formulate a "decision on the organizational mechanism of industrial enterprises" and to determine a rational organizational structure for the party, Trade Union and Communist Youth Union which would correspond to the production organization pattern of enterprises so as to enable the latter to satisfactorily fulfill the state plan. The decision has determined the specific substance of the functions, duties, powers and systems of activities of as well as the necessary interrelationships among directors, party organizations and Trade Union and Communist Youth Union organizations from production teams to factory shops, bureaus and professional boards and throughout the enterprises.

On the basis of a better quality of the party organizations' activities, enterprises will, in the next 3 or 4 years, strive to increase the number of party members by at least 10 percent among directly productive workers and by 15 to 20 percent within important units. The Trade Union in enterprises will try to attract almost all manual and office workers into its own organization. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union will try to recruit for its membership 50 to 60 percent of the youth force in enterprises.

Comrade Pham Hung placed a high value on the efforts of the Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in building an organizational mechanism necessary for industrial enterprises and regarded this decision as having real significance in contributing to the proper exploitation of the economic, technical and cultural potential of the cadres and workers of the municipality in transforming the situation in the face of current difficulties. Comrade Pham Hung reiterated that enterprises can, in the process of development, present resolutions, revisions and additions to further improve the decision but, above all, as the enterprise moves into large scale production regulations to insure production must keep pace and the political force of the working class must grow ever stronger.

9332

CSO: 4209/133

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY SECRETARIAT CONFERENCE ON KHMER ETHNIC WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "The Party Central Committee Secretariat Opens Conference on the Work of Dealing With Khmer Nationality Compatriots"]

[Text] Recently in Can Tho City (Hau Giang Province) the Party Central Committee Secretariat called a conference to discuss the work of dealing with Khmer nationality compatriots.

Attending the conference were all the comrades representative of the standing committees of various provincial committees, the comrades in charge of various provincial sectors and subcommittees, the comrades in charge of districts containing large numbers of Khmer nationals and a number of Khmer nationality main cadres as well as the representatives of a number of committees, sectors and mass organizations at the center.

Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Politburo and a Party Central Committee secretary, who presides at the conference, clearly said: To implement the Party resolutions aimed at the successful building of socialism and at the firm protection of the socialist Fatherland, the various branches and echelons must strengthen all facets of important tasks in a simultaneous fashion, in which there is the work of dealing with the nationalities. The same with the work of dealing with nationalities all over the country, the work of dealing with Khmer compatriots must undergo a vigorous step forward.

The comrade has made a concrete presentation of the Party Secretariat directive regarding the main aim and requirements of the Central Committee in regard to the work of dealing with Khmer nationality compatriots meant to guarantee a centralized, unified leadership and simultaneous guidance in the implementation of the nationalities policy in regard to nearly 800,000 Khmer compatriots living in the provinces of Nam Bo, especially in West Nam Bo.

The conference has listened to and discussed the Party Secretariat directive and the report of the Central Nationalities Commission on the situation of the Khmer nationality in our country as well as a number of reports from local areas and from Khmer nationality cadres.

The conference reached a high degree of agreement with the Party Secretariat in regard to the directions for the work of dealing with Khmer nationality areas which

are to endeavor to educate the compatriots of this nationality to raise their patriotism and love of socialism, to strengthen the solidarity and unity bloc among the various nationalities in our country, and to promote the spirit of collective ownership of our Khmer compatriots in the building and defense of our socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The various echelons need to positively train the cadres, endeavor to build, consolidate and expand the Party and mass organizations, and struggle to boost up the economic and cultural development pace while improving the people's living standard, thus step-by-step bringing the area occupied by the Khmer nationality compatriots forward until they catch up with the general level of progress.

The conference set forth many concrete measures in regard to leadership and implementation guidance for fulfilling the Party's nationality policy, specifically towards the Khmer nationality compatriots.

1751

CSO: 4209/132

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE STORES SELL GOODS OF LOW QUALITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Nguoi Xay Dung [Builder] in "Tales of Economic Management" Column:
"To Whom Will Bad-Quality Commodities Be Sold?"]

[Text] The general principle applied in commercial dealings is that the quality of merchandises must correspond to their prices and that everyone wants good, durable and fine commodities. However, state-operated commerce stores are still selling many low-quality goods. We can mention a number of industrial consumer goods. There have been very few changes in the types of ready-made clothes, wooden shoes, sandals and so forth. In particular, the recently manufactured towels wear out too quickly. China and earthenwares are coarsely made and break easily. The inner tubes of vacuum bottles explode soon after they have been put into use and so do light bulbs. Bicycle parts are barely interchangeable, the screw threads of spokes do not fit those of capping nuts, tire valves allow the compressed air to escape and so on. Worse still, phony Sao Vang [Golden Star] tires, Song Cau [Cau River] cigarettes, etc., are mixed up with the genuine ones at certain shops.

Good-quality commodities which look nice with their attractive colors are sometimes offered for sale. But, acting on some mysterious tip-off, a group of illegal traders will quickly come and stand in line and sweep away the goods, forcing the consumer who really needs these goods to buy them secondhand at a higher price.

While the consumer is hurt most seriously by the abovementioned commercial activities, corporations and state stores can only sell their goods slowly, which results in a stagnation of merchandises and capital.

The seller blames the producer for the bad quality of merchandises, alleging that they have been "pressed" on him (though, in many cases, this "sympathetic understanding" on his part has been lavishly requited)... The producer claims that the method of letting out work on contract and fixing the purchasing prices of products does not give him any incentive to improve the quality of goods and that raw materials are substandard.... But how is it that the same types of goods coming from those enterprises and cooperatives and circulating in the free market are obviously of a higher quality?

All things considered, both sides must be held responsible to the consumer. Ensuring the quality of goods is the way to save social property.

9332

CSO: 4209/133

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES FRESHWATER FISH BREEDING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Freshwater Fish Breeding Must Become an Important Production Sector"]

[Text] Fish breeding is a traditional occupation of long standing of our forefathers. Practically all the freshwater fish catch in recent years has come from ponds, lakes, tanks, and flooded fields. The fish breeding tank is a source of supply of fresh food produced on the spot for the various families, cooperatives, organs, enterprises, schools and the armed forces.

Some localities have put to good use the fish breeding tank, reaching a high capacity. There the fishes of different feeding habits have been combined and bred at three levels--near the surface, at mid-level and near the bottom. The Yen So cooperative in Hanoi combines fish breeding with rice seedling transplantation, and the productivity of both fish and rice paddy reaches four tons per hectare. In combining fish breeding and hog raising the Cong Hoa hog farm collects nearly 60 tons of fish out of its 5 hectares of pond. The 20 hectares of lake in the Lenin Park of Hanoi yield a catch of over 100 tons. The productivity of fish breeding in Dam Set (Ho Chi Minh City) reaches 6 tons per hectare annually.

With so many models the fish breeding movement has developed in depth. The various forms of combined enterprise between the state and the cooperatives and between the cooperatives and the families have been developed so as to fully utilize the pond and lake areas. Many localities have applied the new product contract system to the production of breeder fish and of meat fish, thus linking directly the responsibility of the fish breeding teams, of the groups and families of cooperative members to the final product. The initial results of product contracting have opened up a new direction for the management of fish breeding.

Of the more than 1.5 million hectares of water surface that can be used to breed fish we have used only about 230,000 hectares. The average productivity is still low. In many localities we have only dropped fish in there without breeding them. Other localities only use the pond to grow duckweed or for no particular purpose. The various forms of combined animal breeding involving fish and hog breeding, fish breeding and rice growing, fish and duck breeding, etc. have not yet been expanded in spite of the fact that we already have many progressive models to copy from.

Together with assisting the various production bases with much needed conditions such as providing technical guidance, supplying building materials, organizing

concentrated forms of breeding and exploitation, the various localities must launch on a wide basis the all-people movement for fully utilizing all sorts of water surfaces in order to breed fish. As long as we do not have the conditions for providing industrial food the various production bases can at least fully put to use the byproducts of agriculture as well as locally available food sources in order to breed the fish.

Freshwater fish are a great economic resource. The breeding of fish must be considered as important as the breeding of domestic animals or fowl.

1751

CSO: 4209/132

AGRICULTURE

MID-NOVEMBER AGRICULTURAL SITUATION REPORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "North Vietnam: Faster Harvest Than Before, Reaching 63.3 Percent of Total Acreage - Speeding Up the Fifth-Month Spring Production Season -- South Vietnam: Summer-Autumn Rice Harvest Completed - Productivity Higher Than Last Time by 0.8 Tn per Hectare"]

[Text] According to the General Statistical Department, by 15 November the provinces and municipalities of North Vietnam have harvested 838,000 hectares of main crop rice, reaching 63.3 percent of the total sown and transplanted acreage. (Compared to last year's 568,000 hectares at the same cut date.) The delta provinces reaped 341,000 hectares, representing 63 percent of the sown and transplanted acreage. The provinces of the old Zone 4 are reaping a late harvest owing to several days of heavy rainfall.

Compared to the total acreage of ripened paddy, this represents a delayed harvest in many localities. There still remain nearly 500,000 hectares of paddy that remain to be harvested. The various localities are rationally making use of their labor force in order to reap quickly and neatly the main harvest by the end of November so as to complete the planting of winter plants that are still in season.

Since the beginning of the season, the provinces and municipalities of North Vietnam have overcome the weather difficulties and sown 192,000 hectares of vegetable and winter secondary crops, reaching 51.7 percent of the plan level, somewhat slower than last year. (By the same time last year 227,000 hectares had been planted.) The winter corn acreage is low as compared to the plan, it is also lower as compared to last year. The yam acreage reaches 70 percent of the plan level, about the same as last year. The soja bean acreage reaches a respectable level or four times that of last year. The acreage devoted to vegetables of all kind reaches 48 percent of the plan level, lower than that of last year by 4000 hectares. Because of the protracted rains and cold the winter plans this year grow poorly. Part of the soja bean acreage had flowered at a low temperature point, affecting negatively the productivity.

The provinces and municipalities of North Vietnam are actively expanding fast the fifth-month spring production season. The acreage of broken fields and sown land reaches a higher level than the same time last year. The fifth-month seedlings this year got sown earlier than last year. The cooperatives work on the land as soon as they are finished with the harvesting, thus transplanting in time the seedlings that are ready.

By 15 November the provinces of South Vietnam harvested 104,000 hectares of early rice, or 5.3 percent of the total sown and transplanted acreage. The productivity of rice in Ho Chi Minh City reaches 30 ta per hectare. Minh Hai Province reaches 28 ta per hectare. The main rice crop in various localities develops well.

According to reports of the Ministry of Agriculture the provinces of South Vietnam have completed their harvesting of the summer-autumn rice. The sown and transplanted acreage reached 602,250 hectares and the harvested acreage reached 94.5 percent of the total sown and transplanted acreage. Compared to last year, the sown and transplanted acreage of this year's summer-autumn crop is lower by 14,450 hectares. The average productivity reaches 25.1 ta per hectare, which is 0.8 ta higher than last year. The total estimated production volume comes to 100.5 percent as compared to the summer-autumn crop of last year.

Five provinces surpass their planned acreage: Nghia Binh reached 109 percent; Dong Nai, 131 percent; Ho Chi Minh City, 114 percent; Dong Thap, 111 percent; and Ben Tre, 139 percent. Six provinces reaped a production volume higher than planned: Quang Nam-Da Nang reached 126 percent, Nghia Binh 118 percent, Phu Khanh 102 percent, Dong Nai 140 percent, Ho Chi Minh City 127 percent and Ben Tre 150 percent.

The two provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang and Phu Khanh did not reach their planned acreage but because of their high productivity still overfulfilled the planned level. On the other hand, Dong Thap Province sowed and transplanted an acreage higher than planned but the productivity was low and the province was flooded early, which is why 5,000 hectares were lost for good, thus bringing down the production total which was below plan.

1751

CSO: 4209/132

AGRICULTURE

NGHIA BINH, PHU KHANH REPAIR FLOOD, STORM DAMAGES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 81 p 1, 4

[Article: "Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh Actively Overcome Flooding Effects"]

[Text] Nghia Binh. Due to low tropical pressures, from 8 through 11 November, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh Provinces experienced heavy rainfalls measuring from 600 to 1,000 millimeters, causing heavy flooding and extensive damages to properties, crops and the people's life. In Nghia Binh, party committee and administration echelons have concentrated guidance on helping the people in flooded areas stabilize their living conditions, repair schools and houses, prevent and control epidemics for humans and cattle, and gather the remaining 10th-month rice harvest. Flood-hit localities have urgently repaired damaged water conservancy works, sowed new seedlings in order to take up winter-spring cultivation on schedule, and planted many potatoes in prevision of off-season shortages. Nghia Binh Province has supplied more than 1,000 tons of new rice varieties, and additional allocations of strains of tobacco, peanut, soybeans, vegetables, etc, to help flood-affected localities stabilize production. The provincial communications and transportation sector has also promptly repaired damaged roads, ensuring traffic smoothness throughout the province right in the wake of floods.

Phu Khanh. Tuy Hoa District and Tuy Hoa City have sent many groups of cadres from the grain, commerce, public health, veteran and social action sectors, into the flooded areas to join forces with the armed forces and students of vocational schools in helping the people rebuild houses, repair gardens, clean up roads and water wells, and care for the people's health. The district has sent into affected villages tens of tons of grain, blankets, mosquito nets, clothing, and drugs. The water conservancy, agricultural supply and communications sectors have concentrated on repairing damaged roads, especially the two northern and southern canals of the Dong Cam water conservancy system, and on preparing shipments of strains to help hard hit areas to take up winter cultivation on schedule.

Phu Khanh has properly organized market management and brought goods and grain down into basic installations for sale to the people, and as a result, prices on many staple commodities in the flooded areas have become stable.

9213

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AGRICULTURE

MISUSE OF PADDY, MONEY BY COOPERATIVES REPORTED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Dam Tieu, of the Ha Nam Ninh Industrial Service, in "Weekly Letters"
Column: "What Transpires From a Conference Minutes"]

[Text] The 10 December 1979 conference of the Khanh Thuy cooperative in Kim Son District (Ha Nam Ninh) "decided to set aside 3 tons of spoilt paddy for transfer to the animal husbandry fund and to sell dry paddy to obtain money to build an electric work(!) This may be incorrect but these expenditures are necessary. The conference agreed unanimously..."

After being transferred to the animal husbandry, this amount of paddy went through "miraculous" transformations to defray such activities as public relations, receptions, the offering of tips and allowances, purchase of equipment, the hiring of drivers and so on. These expenditures totaled 9,841 dong. Beside these "overt" expenditures, there were "secret" and semiofficial ones incurred in exchanging vermicelli for rice, buying breeding hogs at a price exclusively applied within the cooperative itself, etc. Nobody has found out the extent of the damage done to the public funds.

This situation is prevalent among many cooperatives. In addition to the expenditures incurred in building and electric work to boost agriculture, the abovementioned cooperative had to spend dozens of thousands of dong in "diplomatic relations." This is obviously a bad practice which must be stopped as soon as possible by taking positive measures. The question is not so simple, however. Apart from the erroneous acts of this production installation, what organs must be held responsible for this situation? At the same time, what has induced this production installation to make the abovementioned wrong decision? These are precisely the questions to which public opinion wants to have an answer.

9312

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AGRICULTURE

GOOD MANAGEMENT, DISTRIBUTION OF PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER RECOMMENDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Vu Luan, of Hai Hung: "Good Management and Distribution of Phosphate Fertilizer"]

[Text] In recent years, the Chemicals General Department has considered it important to lead the sector's factories to produce a large volume of phosphate fertilizer of good quality. The agricultural material supply sector has satisfactorily distributed phosphate fertilizer to different localities, especially to the midland provinces where the soil in many plots is acid and has been depleted. The application of phosphate fertilizer has made riceplants grow with rigid stems, green leaves, long ears and full grains. Vinh Phu Province has considerable experience in using phosphate fertilizer. Every cooperative has a phosphate fertilizer warehouse with roofs and wind screens to protect the fertilizer from rains and storms. Many cooperatives in Hai Hung know how to use phosphate fertilizer with the result that the acid soil has been transformed and that the riceplants have grown much better. Concerning the fields belonging to the Vinh Ho cooperative (Cam Binh), the riceplants grown in any field which has not received phosphate fertilizer have stems which are as red [a sign of undergrowth] as the eels' tails despite repeated and timely applications of a large quantity of nitrogenous fertilizer by the people while any field to which both nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers have been applied sufficiently and which have been taken care of according to technical regulations usually yields from 40 to 50 quintals [of paddy] per hectare.

In many localities, insufficient attention has been paid to the management and distribution of phosphate fertilizer. Many cooperatives have piled up scores of tons of phosphate fertilizer and left them in the open in spite of rains and winds; as a result, the fertilizer has clotted and become unusable. There still are many people who sell phosphate fertilizer at a higher price in the free market. A number of truck drivers who have sometimes been entrusted with transporting phosphate fertilizer for farmers have stolen it and sold it and pocketed the money but no step has been taken by anyone to check their acts and deal with them.

In order to develop the effect of phosphate fertilizer in transforming the soil, to intensively cultivate rice, subsidiary food and industrial crops and to increase their productivity especially at a time when cooperatives are applying the system of product contract with laborers and when farmers are in dire need of phosphate

fertilizer, it is suggested that material supply stations at the district level distribute this fertilizer to each locality not on the basis of the cultivated area but by supplying a rational quantity of it according to the nature of the soil--that is, whether it is acid or depleted. Cooperatives must build a sufficient number of warehouses with roofs and wind screens to preserve phosphate fertilizer. Agricultural material supply stations must prevent truck drivers who transport phosphate fertilizers to cooperatives from stealing and selling it because these drivers have frequently tried to sell it to traders to make a profit--which has further disrupted the market price and has a harmful effect on the peasants' task of producing grains.

9332

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SYNCHRONIZED COORDINATION IN CONSTRUCTION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Synchronized Coordination in Construction"]

[Text] A construction project is the combined product of many sectors, localities, units and different work links from outlining, planning, surveying, blueprinting, actual production and material supply to the organization of implementation, construction and assembly, worksite management, guaranteed living conditions for the cadres and workers, etc. Delays in the work of any unit or link in that whole production chain will lead to delays in the pace of construction. Thus it is important to organize and manage in a set pattern to guarantee synchronized coordination among the various sectors and units in order to insure the pace and effectiveness of construction. The larger the project and the more units are involved the higher our organization capabilities and coordination must be.

In recent years the work of organizing, guiding and managing projects of crucial importance has undergone progress. Many economic agreements and the relationship between the contract assigners and bidders, between the construction-assembly side and the service people have been entered into on the basis of the Regulations Affecting the Management of Basic Construction, which has closely brought together and raised the various responsibilities of the sectors and units participating in the projects' construction. The application of the various forms of contract and end-product salaries has bolstered the close cooperation of various units working on the same worksite. The fact that production chain number 1 of the Bim Son Cement Plant was basically completed was owed not only to the work of units directly involved in the construction and assembly but also to that of rear echelon units belonging to the sectors of transportation and communication, to the construction materials industry, to the electric power sector, to the trade and banking sectors as well as to the contributions of the local population and of the Soviet expert team. The construction worksite of the Thermoelectric Plant of Pha Lai has completed assembling over 200 tons of equipment that belong to the engine bloc number 1, which work involves the contributions of various river transport units, of the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, and Haiphong City which mobilized in time their boats and barges who as to carry the building material and equipment from Haiphong to Pha Lai. The Hydroelectric Construction Site of Hoa Binh has gone into the construction stage owing to the fact that before now, the various units in charge of coordination have completed and put into operation subsidiary projects such as the bicycle repair shop, the oxygen and compressed gas station, the concrete implementation roadway and the buoy bridge across the Da river, etc.

One step forward has thus been achieved but there still remain many shortcomings in the work of organizing and coordinating the various projects of crucial importance. In the same construction project there are those units which do well while other sectors and units still move ponderously or are behind schedule. In the same production chain there are categories of construction and assembly that are completed in time and the quality of which is good whereas on the other hand there are those that are left unfinished, that drag out and are of poor quality. The categories of work and services within and without the enclosed area are not organized according to a regular progression timeline or plan. In some places the categories of work completed within the enclosure are all over but those categories of work outside the enclosure have yet to start. In other localities the labor force and means of production have been brought in full force but there are not enough materials, capital or food. Then sometimes one may have enough materials, capital and food but they still have to wait for transport or stevedoring. In the end, there are components or categories of work that are completed fast but the overall project still moves slowly.

The objective difficulties are significant. But the subjective shortcomings in organization and management also represent direct obstacles in the process of implementation. Sometimes the work of outline planning, surveying and blueprinting is not carefully done leading to the situation where some construction sites have just started this categories of work when they have to change localities. The guidance work still lacks uniformity and a certain degree of concentration. In practically every worksite the leading group tends to work through compromises, it does not have real power or the capacity to come up with directly binding economic measures. The commerce organs and the various localities where the important sites are located do not yet do well with the supply of food and food products, thus guaranteeing the stable living conditions of the construction labor forces. A number of sectors and localities still use this or that pretext not to positively contribute labor or construction materials according to plan, not to repair access roads and bridges in serving these important construction projects. A number of management procedures and policies have not been improved so as to fit better the new requirements and tasks.

To overcome in time the above shortcomings, to concentrate the guidance work, and to concentrate the various forces in order to guarantee at all cost the pace and quality of construction in the main projects constitute one general orientation of the construction work to go after. The raising of the managerial capabilities of the management machinery must be closely linked to the raising of the active posture, of the self-aware consciousness of the need for synchronized coordination of the various sectors and units participating in the project construction.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

FIFTEEN TONS OF MICA RETRIEVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Vuong Hong of Vinh Phu Province: "Exploitation of 15 Tons of Mica"]

[Text] Since the third quarter of this year, because of an improved method in the treatment of ores the Vinh Phu feldspar ore mining and processing enterprise has successfully carried out two jobs at the same time, cleaning the ore and at the same time retrieving mica that serves as raw material for the local mecanolectric industry.

After nearly four months the enterprise collected 15 tons of mica that fully answer product specifications and in the shape of raw material to be used by the mecano-electric industry. The enterprise has further processed and initially manufactured nearly 100 kilograms of thin-sliced mica to serve as export samples.

This is the second product that the enterprise has successfully sought to produce in its work of exploitation and economical utilization of resources. In the past the enterprise has succeeded in producing rock crystal--a commodity that recently found its use in the running water production industry [as is].

The above success opens the possibility of exhaustive collection of 50 to 60 tons of mica per year to serve essentially the needs of home industries. The cadres and workers at the enterprise look upon this mica as the newest product found to greet the Party Fifth Congress.

1751

CSO: 4209/132

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INTERVIEW WITH VICE MINISTER OF MINES, COAL

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Recently, there has been some difficulty in managing labor in the coal mining area. The percentage of days taken off by workers directly employed in production has increased sharply and the number of workers quitting their job has been rather large. LAO DONG's reporter has interviewed Tran Anh Vinh, vice minister of mines and coal, on the causes of this situation and the measures taken to improve it. Following are the questions and answers:

Question: Will you please tell me about the state of labor management by the coal sector in the recent past.

Answer: The coal sector has had much trouble managing labor since the beginning of this year, especially since May. In the second quarter, 24 percent of the total number of workers at the Hon Gai Coal Corporation took leaves of absence and the relevant figure for the Uong Bi Coal Corporation was 32 percent. During the same period, the number of workers who quit their job was 894 at the Hon Gai Coal Corporation, 780 at the Uong Bi Coal Corporation and 271 at the Cam Pha Construction and Installation Corporation. Noteworthy is the fact that quarry workers and drivers constituted a fairly large percentage of workers taking leaves of absence and quitting their job and that they were mostly young people.

Question: Comrade vice minister, I would suggest that you analyze the principal causes.

Answer: Of the many factors which have had a bearing on this problem, the most direct one is, in my opinion, the numerous difficulties facing the workers' life. Here are the main causes of these difficulties:

1. Goods and medicines of all kinds--especially grain and food--have not been supplied to workers regularly and sufficiently according to regulations. Following are some concrete examples:

--Though grain has been supplied in sufficient quantities, the ratio of other ingredients mixed with it has been high--from 60 to 70 percent in the first quarter and up to 90 percent in the second. Not only has rice been supplied irregularly but its quality has also been too low.

The supply of food products has fallen short of the fixed quantities and has also been slow. In the Hon Gai-Cam Pha area, the food products supplied amounted to only 66 percent of the set norms and the delivery of food products destined for the first quarter was not completed until 20 May. In the Dong Trieu area, the food supply was only between 50 and 60 percent of the set norms. Out of 71 tons of meat earmarked for the Uong Bi Coal Corporation in the first quarter, only 31 were delivered to this corporation. The supply of other foodstuffs has also proven insufficient--only 40 and 50 percent [of the set norms] for soya cakes and greens respectively, only 1 month's supply of sugar delivered and eggs not supplied at all!

--The system of nutrition supplements has not been strictly implemented for the benefit of workers belonging to shift 3, in the interval between two shifts and at noxious places. According to the figures given in the corporations' reports, the amount of goods in kind supplemented to the workers' ration according to Resolutions No 02-CP and 05-CP has attained only 25 to 30 percent of the fixed norms, with 30 percent for milk and 60 percent for sugar. But a heavy price tag has been set on the supply of these goods, making it impossible [for the corporations] to solve the problem of expenditures. Consequently, the ration of workers at work sites has worsened noticeably.

2. The wage system is still irrational and wage payment has frequently been delayed because the wage fund is insufficient.

During the first quarter, the coal sector based its wage fund on the system of end-product contract and readjusted contract unit prices accordingly. This move somewhat stimulated production, which resulted in an obvious decrease in the number of days taken off by workers on leave of absence and in x the number of workers quitting their jobs and also in an increase in labor productivity and production value. The general unit prices set by the state and experimentally applied by the coal sector in determining its wage fund involved the following measures:

--Correctly readjust grades and steps in a number of principal sectors and, on this basis, fix the basic wages of each category of workers engaged in production and calculate the basic wages of workers in general according to the current grades and steps plus the 20 percent [increase] for yearly step increase.

--Maintain the allowances given in the past including the 10-percent allowance given for mining work to all manual and office workers in the mining sector plus the 10-percent allowance based on the job grades and steps.

--Modify certain allowances by raising the incentive product wages to 30 percent, rewards to 20 percent of the general payroll wage and the imbalance coefficient to 15 percent of the general payroll wage.

Wages were thus raised to 165 percent [of the past ones] and had the effect of stimulating production.

In the second quarter, the state issued Decision No 219-CP providing temporary allowances to encourage cadres and manual and office workers but because of their averageism and of the disregard for heavy jobs in the production sector, the wages paid in the coal sector--instead of acting as an economic lever--limited the incentive

effect [of the allowances] on production and led to an increase in the number of workers taking leaves or quitting their jobs as well as an increase in the number of days off. On the other hand, the allowances paid in the coal sector in addition to the wages paid to people who worked were too small (since they were reduced by a half as compared with the first quarter). This did not encourage working people. As a matter of fact, in the past, nonworking people received 100 percent while working people received only 217.5 percent (because rewards and production incentive wages were reduced to only 35 percent of the basic wages).

Beside the irrationality of the wage system, to date, the sums of 13 million and 8.132 million dong have not yet been provided [to the coal sector] to make up for the losses sustained in 1980 and in the first 6 months of 1981 respectively. Also, not a dong (out of 53.555 million) has been provided to make up for the losses incurred by the plan and for the money paid to supplement wages and to compensate for prices [hikes] in the third quarter of 1981 according to [Decision and Resolutions] No 219-CP, 02-CP and 05-CP.

3. Because of a shortage of productive labor conditions such as materials, parts and so on, it has been impossible for workers to fulfill the set norms and to earn a high income; worse still, those who go to work earn an income lower than that of people who take sick leave and stay at home. On the other hand, the contract system applied in agriculture has proven sound and conducive to production. Because of the lack of a policy to strongly stimulate coal production, a number of miners whose parents, wives and children are living in the rural areas have quit their jobs and rejoined their families to participate in agricultural production.

Question: Please tell me about the measures taken to correct this situation.

Answer: Faced with these common difficulties, the government has decided to supplement wages and to solve problems relating to the supply of various goods but these policies cannot yet have the real effect of stimulating production because they have not yet been carried out properly.

At present, a major and basic problem is to stimulate production by correctly solving the wage issue--that is by making sure that wages compensate workers for the amount of labor spent so that the latter may reproduce labor and provide some support for their families.

Apart from wages, rewards must be sufficient to incite people to go to work and also to work well. In addition to grain and food, the needs of the laborers' life include other consumer goods the prices of which have been spiraling up. Since their wages cannot catch up with the price hike, laborers do not devote themselves fully to production. While it is not yet possible to resolve the abovementioned basic problem, it is necessary, in my opinion, to immediately improve labor management in the coal sector by paying attention to the following points:

1. It is highly important to improve the life of workers in the coal sector. On the one hand, each individual, enterprise and corporation must organize animal husbandry, crop cultivation or subsidiary production activities to exchange grain and food products with a view to improving the workers' life. On the other hand, the state and organs concerned must supply grain and food products sufficiently and promptly

in accordance with regulations. Providing a sufficient and regular supply of grain and food products and solving the problem of giving supplements to make up for the high price differential within the framework of the system of strengthening shift 1 according to [Resolutions] No 02-CP and 05-CP and for the benefit of the coal sector is a very urgent measure to heighten the living standards of workers. At present, the state has allowed the coal sector to export gleaned coal [than nhawtj] in order to improve the workers' life but this move is not enough to overcome the abovementioned difficulties.

2. It is necessary to solve the problem of appropriations for wage payment and to promptly give them to the coal sector to enable the latter to continue to pay contract wages according to the end product.

End-product contracting is an important theme in the production management revolution. The coal sector has recently applied the method of determining the fund used to pay contract wages according to the end product. As a result, the pluralist administrative management method has been partly eliminated, the spirit of independence in and responsibility for production and business management at enterprises strengthened, the quality of labor management raised and labor productivity increased. To be able to fix the fund used to pay contract wages according to the end product, it is, however, necessary to have expenditures appropriations available and to distribute them in time. In this regard, the state and sectors concerned must further help the coal sector by examining and ratifying rational wage funds and by clearly affirming that the coal sector is one which performs a heavy and dangerous work and which plays the role of an important spearhead in the national economy.

Question: What is your opinion about the rate of incentive wages and loss compensations applied to the coal sector?

Answer: To induce people to go to work, it is necessary to fix the incentive wages at 20 percent of the average product wages and to fix rewards at 30 percent of the general payroll wages, subject to the wages paid to each grade and step and also to the allowances paid according to Decision No 219-CP--this with a view to eliminating the irrationality between the wages paid to people who go to work and those paid to people who stay at home.

It is suggested that the state give the coal sector a fluid coefficient of 15 percent of the general payroll to enable us to pay daily wages and to intercalate this mode of payment into the method of paying product contract wages in order to cope with the realities of coal production.

It is also suggested that the Ministry of Finance and the State Bank give priority to the sufficient and timely allotment of loss compensations according to plan in order to enable the coal sector to pay wages and other expenditures. In particular, the wage supplement items indicated in [Decision] No 219-CP should be provided immediately.

--I take this opportunity to stress that politico-ideological education will help male and female workers clearly realize the vanguard role of their class, the revolutionary tradition of the coal sector's workers and the real difficulties facing the country. Our opinion is that this task is indispensable and must not be separated from the use of material benefit to stimulate production and that, on the contrary, the politico-ideological educational measures must be closely linked to the method of using material benefit. Though strengthening the politico-ideological education of workers is a [common] task of the party organizations, administration, Trade Union and Youth Union--both unions must play the principal role.

9332

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

TWO-FOLD INCREASE IN COMMODITY EXPORTS NOTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Article: "Export Goods"]

[Text] In the past 5 years, export good production installations have been set up at a fast pace throughout the nation. Land, forest and sea potential and a very abundant labor source are an important basis for stepping up export goods production.

But, because our national economy has encountered difficulties following natural calamities and pestilence, the supply of raw materials, grain, and food for export goods production installations is still insufficient and not synchronized. Nevertheless, in the past 5 years, we have achieved the following results:

If the total value of export goods in 1975 is 100 percent, the total value of export goods in 1980 is 214.7 percent--more than a two-fold increase. Exports enjoying fairly fast increases include industrial goods--a two fold increase--small industry and handicraft goods--a nearly three fold increase--agricultural food products--a 2.5 fold increase--rattan and bamboo goods--a 2.4 fold increase--embroidery goods, lacquered goods, wooden sculptures--a three fold increase--etc.

In the past 5 years, the export value of artisan industry and handicraft goods has increased in an even and stable manner, while agricultural export products and foods have recorded a noticeable increase. However the growth in value of goods with high export value on the international market, such as coal, tin, coffee, silk and marine products, remains slow, while for many other goods the value has decreased.

9213

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

EDITORIAL STRESSES BETTER MANAGEMENT, STEVEDORING AT PORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Reorganize Management at Ports"]

[Text] The volume of goods carried by the waterway transport sector represents a large share of the total shipment which includes import and export goods, merchandises carried to and fro between North and South Vietnam and commodities conveyed to principal construction projects and to areas considered important from the points of view of economy and national defense. All of these goods have to go through sea and river ports before reaching their destination. It is, therefore, necessary and important to raise the cargo receiving and moving capacities at harbors in order to heighten the productivity and effectiveness of transport activities in general.

Owing to the efforts made in capital construction, the number of material-technical bases at ports has increased gradually. The principal port in Haiphong has commissioned its last pier. The dredging of the Dinh An estuary has enabled 5,000-ton ships to reach the Can Tho Port. The works designed to enlarge the existing piers or to build new ones at the Cai Lan and Cua Lo Ports and others are being built. At the large ports of Saigon, Da Nang and recently Haiphong, the managerial task has been subjected to some initial improvements concerning the reorganization of cargo handling, the application of the system of contract and product wages and so forth. Though the ports have made initial progress in their activities, the volume of goods received and removed is still low as compared with this year's plan norms. The objective difficulties stem from an insufficient number of piers, storage fields and cargo handling means and also from the unsteady flow of goods. Nevertheless, the direct causes are also constituted by organizational and managerial shortcomings. Usually, the idle period suffered by these means (while waiting for the cargo handling time) at the ports occupies as much as 70 to 80 percent of the rotation time. In the Mekong River delta, these means have to spend 24 or 25 days out of a monthly rotation period waiting for the cargo at both ends of piers. According to scientific calculations, if the Bach Dang Port can fulfill the stevedoring norms at both the internal and external ends of piers in order to quickly discharge ships, the group of ships of the transport enterprise bearing the same name will, in a year, be able to double its transportation volume as compared with that achieved in 1980.

A major objective of the struggle conducted by all of the ports is to shorten the cargo handling time, to quickly set the [stevedoring] means free and to soon end the stagnation of ships and cargoes. To this end, it is necessary to continue to strengthen material-technical bases, to further increase the number of cargo handling equipment and means at important points and to simultaneously take effective measures

aimed at revamping organization, management and leadership so as to make the most of the existing capacities. The weaknesses lie in the fact that stevedoring has not yet been rationally organized at many places, that shipping and receiving formalities are still complicated, that the means and methods of weighing and measuring bulk goods are still inaccurate, that equipment, materials and goods have been inadequately preserved and protected and that a close coordination is still lacking between the owners of goods and means and the ports. As a result, the volume of goods received and removed has not attained the set norms, the quality of stevedoring has been low and property has also been damaged and lost in large quantities. The managerial activities must focus on these shortcomings and correct them. On the other hand, it is necessary to correctly implement the systems of paying contract wages and offering rewards to motivate laborers to work enthusiastically, to observe regulations, to increase their stevedoring output and to reduce the norms of energy and material waste. Beside mechanized means, attention must also be paid to the use of semimechanized and rudimentary stevedoring and transport means.

Developing the sea and river transport sector on a priority basis is an important guideline to be followed in developing the communications and transportation sector in our country. This priority must be concretely manifested by a continuous endeavor to develop and exploit the capacities of the ports network evermore satisfactorily so as to better streamline the reception and removal of goods.

9332

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER TRANSPORT THROUGH PORTS, BOATS REORGANIZATION

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Huu Tan, of the Waterway Transport College: "Reduce Time in Port for Boats and Barges to Heighten Cargo Transport Capacities"]

[Text] Production cost and labor productivity are two yardsticks by which to assess the business activities of a river transport enterprise. Let us take an example for comparison purposes: Our river transport cost is 9 times as much as in the Soviet Union, 3.5 times as much as in France, about 5 times as much as in West Germany and 10 times as much as in the United States.

Compared with our country, labor productivity is 15-fold in the Soviet Union, nearly 20-fold in the United States, about 9-fold in France and 11-fold in West Germany.

This comparison is inappropriate in some respects but the figures given are illustrative enough to make us ponder.

In this article, we will not venture to deeply analyze the causes of the increased cost and low labor productivity in our river transport sector but will only set forth some guidelines to reduce the mooring time at ports in order to increase the transport capacities of our means--which is also a subject worth considering. According to documents of the River Transport Department, the traveling time represents 18 to 25 percent of a rotation period, the cargo handling and waiting time from 45 to 50 percent and the time waiting for completion of paperwork and making stopovers and other arrangements from 30 to 35 percent. These percentages prove that our river transport means still have a vast potential.

The causes of the abovementioned situation can be summed up as follows:

--Transport means have had to wait because of the unsteady production and supply of goods. This objective cause has created great difficulties for the transportation sector. With the current impetus in productive labor, we believe, however, that these difficulties will be overcome.

--Concerning the second cause, we must mention the serious imbalance in investment and equipment between ports, boat units and repair installations. Over the past years, we have not considered it important to sufficiently invest in building ports--which

has led to a lack of synchronization among and within ports. The structural development of the transport fleet has been irrational, especially between tugboats and barges. If we study the figures concerning Enterprises 204 and 210 and the Bach Dang Enterprises--which are transport enterprises subordinate to the central level--, we will find that each horsepower is served by only 4 tons of equipment and means (including those used to repair unexpected breakdowns).

--The third cause is the lack of a unified and centralized leadership over the organizational task. The relationships between the fleet and various ports have neither been harmonious nor close. The fact that boats come to ports at will and sometimes in large numbers and that ports are sometimes vacant has created much trouble to cargo handling workers--let alone the [inadequate] coordination between the cargo owners, ports and fleet in regulating the flow of goods at ports.

Another cause worth mentioning is the difficulties in providing materials, grain and food to boats which have forced transport means to spend time waiting. On the other hand, cadres and crewmen in some groups of boats have failed to comply with regulations despite their legally compulsory nature, displayed a low sense of discipline and have, therefore, prolonged stopovers without good reason. Since not enough marking buoys have been placed in our waterways, almost all boats can carry out activities in only two shifts.

What must we do at present and in the future?--In the organizational field, we think that, in view of the difficulties in the overall situation, the following measures must be considered to be the principal ones aimed at exploiting the transport enterprises' potential. First, these enterprises must readjust rotation norms scientifically and accurately and formulate at all costs industrial (technical-operational) regulations for each unit of transport means and each port. If this task is done well, it will contribute to stimulating production and stabilizing the system of product contract with each boat and each unit of transport means. Concerning principles and responsibilities, there must be close coordination between the ports and the fleet. It is necessary to sign a stevedoring output contract with each equipment unit, to specifically fix the number of boats arriving at each port each day and to ultimately fix the arrival and departure times of boats at each port in accordance with the "chart of service to boats at port." Rewards must be offered or penalties meted out with equity and in proportion to the fulfillment or underfulfillment of responsibilities.

Enterprises must set up material, grain and food supply organs composed of capable, qualified and responsible cadres to promptly supply transport means on their arrival at piers. Agencies in charge of commercial affairs must be strengthened to organize and exploit sources of goods.

A suitable and effective navigational fleet must be created at each port to readily direct the entry and exit of barges and to accelerate their loading and unloading.

Cadres and crewmen aboard must heighten their sense of responsibility, consider mobilization orders and rotation schedules to be legally compulsory, observe the traveling time, take a rest at the fixed points and depart and arrive at the exact times agreed on by both enterprises and ports. It has been found on reckoning that if transport means arrive at ports regularly, the waiting time required by cargo handling can be cut down by a half.

In the long run, the state will need to duly invest in technically equipping ports to enable them to handle the maximum of through traffic and to attain a high degree of mechanized stevedoring. Since the average transportation distance between ports in our country is short, an increase in cargo handling capacities will be a highly significant factor in reducing the transport cost and rotation time and increasing the transportation volume.

As for transport enterprises, they must plan the implementation of a system of keeping operational coordination notebooks; only if this is done can rotation charts be implemented as if they have a legally compulsory character and can trips be organized accordingly.

After investments have been made and a sufficient number of boats and barges acquired, the organizational process must be based on economic effectiveness calculations and the best organizational form and operational coordination method adopted.

Considering the existing means of the centrally-run enterprises (and the priority investments in the acquisition of additional barges, if necessary), our opinion is that if the abovementioned measures are taken, it will be possible to fully use the present transportation capacities and to increase them by a half or even to double them.

9332

CSO: 4209/134

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

RICE LOSSES IN RIVER TRANSPORTATION INCREASING

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Kim Ngoc and Vu Thi Thanh, of Ha Bac, in "Weekly Letters" Column: "Loss of 174.555 Tons of Rice"]

[Text] Frequent losses have occurred during the transfer of grain from the Haiphong Level-I Corporation to the Ha Bac Grain Service. Though this situation has been going on for long and has become ever more serious, no measure has been taken to deal with it and to prevent and end it. As an example, let us consider what happened to four shipments by boats in February 1981:

--Of 110.664 tons of rice carried by boat No 61 according to bill of lading No 921, there remained only 61.024 tons--a shortage of 46.640 tons--when the boat arrived in Ha Bac.

--Of 123.584 tons of rice carried by boat No 89 according to bill of lading No 1602, there remained only 80.582 tons--a shortage of 43.002 tons--when the boat arrived in Ha Bac.

--Of 107.811 tons of rice carried by boat No 66 according to bill of lading No 1900, there remained only 71.534 tons--a shortage of 36.277 tons--when the boat arrived in Ha Bac.

--Of 114.271 tons of rice carried by boat No 64 according to bill of lading No 4530, there remained only 65.635 tons when the boat arrived in Ha Bac.

The state has not yet been compensated for the total loss of 174.271 tons of rice because each of the parties involved has its own reasons: Level-I Corporation and the four boats claimed that they shipped and received rice by counting bags while the Ha Bac Grain Service contended that, in practice, it ascertained the quantities shipped and received by weighing them. Noteworthy is the fact that, on arrival in Ha Bac, many bags were no longer well filled or were even completely empty.

It is suggested that the responsible organs inquire into the abovementioned losses of rice, determine and ascribe responsibilities and then compensate the state for these losses.

9332

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

COAL, PARTS SHORTAGE REDUCES TRAIN SERVICE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Anh Minh in "Voice of the Producer" Column: "Are Tires the Cause?"]

[Text] According to statistics by Hanoi Railroad Precinct 1, coal shortage in the first 6 months of this year prevented 1,053 freight trains and 414 passenger trains from running; the railroad sector's jargon for these trains is "cancelled trains."

The same statistics have revealed that, in the first 6 months of this year, locomotive breakdowns caused the cancellation of 154 passenger trains and 427 freight trains.

What made it impossible to promptly repair defective locomotives was mainly the failure to quickly transport material supplies to workshops. The Hanoi locomotive group employs 2,500 workers and uses 136 locomotives which constitute 80 percent of the draft power of Railroad Precinct 1--which, in turn, provides 80 percent of the total draft power of the railroad sector. These percentages show the important role of the Hanoi locomotive group. However, to serve the activities of those 136 locomotives, the Hanoi locomotive group possesses only 6 worn-out trucks whose tires are almost unusable.

Though these 6 4-ton trucks need 36 sets of tires, the Hanoi Railroad Section has received only 2 tires since the beginning of 1981.

According to the Railroad Precinct personnel, the Ministry of Communications has many groups of automobiles which cannot run because of a gasoline shortage but which still have very good tires and inner tubes.

If the Ministry of Communications makes good arrangements, the Hanoi locomotive group will surely have tires (for its trucks) to run and transport material supplies to keep its locomotives in good repair.

9332

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NGHIA BINH-PHU KHANH RAILROAD REPAIRED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] As an aftermath of typhoon No 6 and a tropical atmospheric depression, the Nghia Binh-Phu Khanh railroad belonging to the Thong Nhat [Unified] rail line and stretching over 240 kms was recently damaged at 20 points including bridges, culverts and important sections. Transportation was interrupted, making it necessary to organize transfers. Determined to restore communications at the soonest possible to greet the Fifth Party Congress, the railroad sector mobilized more than 2,000 workers, gathered all the available means and materials and organized continuous work in both day and nighttime in the stormy rain. Within a short period of time, male and female workers excavated, piled up and removed thousands of cubic meters of earth and stone and repaired tracks with a length of tens of kilometers and also scores of bridges. The communications rescue forces coordinated with these male and female workers to carry out transportation while the local automobile transportation sector satisfactorily organized transfers. The people and armed forces in both Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh provinces actively participated in the fight to overcome the consequences of floods and created all favorable conditions to make quick repairs.

Owing to these great efforts, it was possible for trains to safely run on this stretch of railroad by 0400 on 22 November--that is, 7 days ahead of schedule. The construction forces continued to strengthen the important stretches of railroad in order to maintain transport safety at a time when rains and floods were occurring in the southern provinces.

9332

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

SON LA CLEARS 50,000 HECTARES, SETTLES 40,000 NOMADS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] VNA--Over the past 4 years, Son La Province has opened new lands with a total area of more than 50,000 hectares and has gradually stabilized the life not only of over 40,000 tribesmen leaving the highlands to settle farming and take up residence in the lowlands but also of people coming from the delta to build new economic zones.

In the nomads' settlement areas, in the new economic zones of Son La along the Da River and on both sides of route 6, and on the highlands along the frontier, people have opened and commissioned new lands with the following results: 350 hectares for the cultivation of wet rice, 1,400 hectares for the cultivation of tea, 137 hectares for the planting of special industrial crops and 397 hectares for the growing of grass to boost animal husbandry.

Son La has also built 150 kms of communication roads, 12 water conservancy works, 11 schools, 8 public health stations and many clubs and stadiums to gradually stabilize the people's life. At present, 65 out of 183 cooperatives founded in the new nomads' settlement areas are ranked among the good ones. Many of them such as those in Nong Lay (Thuan Chau District), Dong Bau and Kim Chung (Yen Chau District) and Bo Nhang (Moc Chau District) have begun to sell hundreds of tons of grains, foodstuffs and special products to the state.

However, life and production have not yet been stabilized for people relocated in a number of nomads' settlement areas and new economic areas including state forests and farms because there has been a failure to carry out a careful survey, to draw up specific projects and to clearly delineate economic zones.

9332

CSO: 4209/133

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

READERS COLUMN SCORES PRICING DISCREPANCIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Readers Opinions Column: "Speaking of Selling Habits, Once Again"]

[Text] In the same day and in the various wards of Hanoi there are many consumer cooperatives which went south to buy sugar and sold at the price of 21 dong per kilogram while others, in other districts, sold the same kind of sugar at 23 dong per kilogram. Going into the free markets, we found that although the prices of various commodities had been posted in actuality on Nam Bo Street each toothbrush cost 0.3 dong more than at Bac Qua market. The price of a towel at Dong Xuan market is cheaper than at Cho Hom by a few dong. Whereas the food store at Hoan Kiem ward sold crosscut 'cha siew' at 40 dong per kilogram the one at Dong Da ward sold 'cha siew' of a poorer quality at 45 dong per kilogram.

It goes without saying that the state has stipulated that the commerce sector sell a number of commodities at specified quantities to the cadres, workers and government employees per month but there are still many consumers who complain that many stores have hours that are decided most arbitrarily. While first-class 'nuoc mam' was extremely difficult to find if one tried to buy it using ration cards during August the food stall of Dai La Street still had that kind of 'nuoc mam' to sell freely without ration card but at high price. The commerce sector stipulates a certain month to be the time for buying this or that commodity using the ration cards but a number of stores have the tendency to announce late the arrival of commodities, which makes it that those who know will buy in time but those who do not know will have wasted their ration cards because they are no longer valid.

We, the cadres in administration who have to keep time and do not have a great deal of time to spend on shopping, would like to propose that the commerce sector endeavor to validate the ration cards of one month into the 5th of the next month. The commerce and finance sector should carry out regular control phases or unannounced control visits to check on prices at the private counters where there are already posted prices, to force them to sell according to the 'guideline' prices. All the commodities, including those that have a guaranteed business price or have an agreed price, must have uniform prices in the whole city, thus creating favorable conditions for the consumers in need of buying them.

Trung Thanh
(Hanoi)

1751
CSO: 4209/132

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Huỳnh Anh [HUYNHF ANH]

*Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting Indian artistic troupe. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Lê Thị Bạch [LEE THIJ BACHJ]

Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Trade Union Federation; on 19 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a delegation from the World Federation of Trade Unions visiting Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 Oct 81 p 6)

Đặng Văn Cao [DAWNGJ VAWN CAOR], Cultivated Plants Engineer

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, My Van District, Hai Hung Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], Major General

*Deputy Commander, 7th MR; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Trần Chí [VOX TRAAF CHIS]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 13 Oct 81 he attended a conference in the 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City on developing a strong emulation movement to build strong neighborhood cells. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Diệp [NGUYEENX NGOCJ ZIEEPJ] aka Hai Duong [HAI ZUOWONG]

*Commander of the Tay Ninh Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 p 1, 4)

Phan [Thị] Ngọc Dung [PHAN THỊ NGOC ZUNG]

*Vice President of the Women's Association, Ho Chi Minh City; on 10 Oct 81 she attended the first meeting of the Council for Election of Supplemental Delegates for the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Dân [NGUYEENX DANF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong Municipality; on 9 Dec 81 he attended ceremonies when two ships were received from the USSR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

Deputy head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science and Secretary General of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; on 8 Dec 81 he attended presentation of a mechanics laboratory to the Vietnam Institutes of Science by the Hungarian Academy of Science. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Đình [LEE DINHJ]

Deputy head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; on 8 Dec 81 he was present when the Hungarian Academy of Science presented an engineering laboratory to the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Hanh [NGUYEENX DUWCS HANHJ], Mechanical Engineer

*Deputy head of the Industry and Handicrafts Service, Hai Hung Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Ngọc Hiền [LEE NGOCJ HIEENF], Lieutenant General

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 p 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Vice president of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; member of the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee in charge of Civil Proselytizing and Front Affairs; on 10 Oct 81 he presided at the first meeting of the Council for Election of Supplemental Delegates for the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct 81 p 1)

Trương Tấn Khuông [TRUWOWNG TAANS KHUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 13 Oct 81 he attended a conference in the 5th Precinct on developing a strong emulation movement to build strong neighborhood cells. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Alternate member of the VCP Political Bureau; secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City dealing with regularizing VCP activities in enterprises. (NHAN DAN 23 Nov 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Long [TRAANF VAWN LONG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Deputy head of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he was present in Ho Chi Minh City when an orientation was presented on product contracting for provincial agriculture service cadre of the 13 provinces of Nam Bo. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 1)

Trần Tấn Lộc [TRAANF TAANS LOOCJ]

*Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting Indian cultural troupe. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Minh [NGUYEENX THIJ MINH] aka Bon Minh [BOONS MINH]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Tay Ninh Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Go Dau District, Tay Ninh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lai Ngọc Nhiên [LAIJ NGOCJ NHIEEN]

*Deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department, VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 11 Oct 81 he attended inaugural ceremonies of the Ho Chi Minh City-Sofia flights. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct 81 p 1)

Lê Văn Núi [LEE VAWN NUOOI]

*Editor in chief of the Ho Chi Minh City children's periodical KHAN QUANG DO; recently he was appointed to judge a children's talent contest. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Oct 81 p 6)

Nguyễn Văn Phúc [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Văn Quý [TRAANF VAWN QUYS]

*Head of the Ferrous Metals Institute; his article on producing steel without coke appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 26 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Bình Sơn [NGUYEENX BINHF SOWN], *Senior Colonel

An officer of the Dien Bien Gp; his article "Measures for Maintaining Discipline in the Dien Bien Group" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Dec 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Thang [NGUYEENX VAWN THAWNGS] aka Hai Thang [HAI THAWNGS]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Tay Ninh Province; Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Tay Ninh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Thế Thọ [LEE THEES THOJ]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam Soccer Association; his comments on Saigon soccer appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Oct 81 p 6)

Nguyễn Cửu Thọ [NGUYEENX CUWUR THOJ]

*Director of the Mang Non Publishing House, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he was appointed to judge a children's talent contest. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Oct 81 p 6)

Vũ Tuấn [VUX TUAAN]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Food Industry; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phan Tường [PHAN TUWOWNG]

*Director of Tan Son Nhat Airport; on 11 Oct 81 he attended inauguration of flights between Ho Chi Minh City and Sophia. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct 81 p 1)

Đàm Hữu Văn [DAMF HUWUX VAANS], *Colonel

Commander of the Cao Bang Province Military Command; member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

CSO: 4209/170

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Thanh Bình [LEE THANH BINHF]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Organizes Dispersed Sericulture" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Cung [NGUYEENX VAWN CUNG], Deceased

Born on 15 Sep 1931 at Duc Bui Village, Duc Tho District, Nghe Tinh Province. Member of the VCP; Professor; Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Member of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Inter-branch Science Commission; Secretary of the Central Science and Technology Council; former Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; former President of the College of Water Conservancy; he died following a serious illness on 4 Dec 81. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 81 p 4)

Trần Đình Cửu [TRAANF DINHF CUWUR], Major General

Deputy Commander, 7th MR; his interview on improving the quality of basic level units and of local military activities in the 7th MR appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN NAN 3 Dec 81 p 3)

Phan Hữu Đạt [PHAN HUWUX ZAATJ]

*Acting Head of Hanoi University; his article "The Superiority of Soviet Science" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 81 p 3)

Hà Quang Dự [HAF QUANG ZUWJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Đại [NGUYEENX DAIJ]

*Acting Head of the Situation Department [Vu Thín hinh], Ministry of Foreign Trade; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Thanh Đạo [LEE THANH DAOJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Chairman of the Central Council for the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit; on 29 Nov 81 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Central Council of the Soviet Lenin Vanguard Teenagers Unit. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 1)

Hồ Đắc Diễm [HOOF DAWCS DIEEMF]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 5 Dec 81 he was awarded the Independence Order 2nd Class for his contributions to the anti French and anti American resistance, building socialism and defense of the Fatherland. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 81 p 1)

Trương Hoàng Hà [TRUOWNG HOANGF HAF]

*Head of the Agriculture Department, State Planning Commission; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Vũ Công Hậu [VUX COONG HAAUJ], Professor

*Head of the Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Phan Hiến [PHAN HIEENF]

*Assistant to the Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 4 Dec 81 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUS]

Former Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; former Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 5 Dec 81 he was awarded the Independence Order 2nd Class for his contributions to the anti French and anti American resistance and to building socialism and the defense of the Fatherland. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 81 p 1)

Trương Đăng Hòa [TRUOWNG DAWNG HOAR]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Bach Lan [LEE BACHJ LAN]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Đinh Nho Liêm [DINH NHO LIEEM]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 7 Dec 81 he attended a reception at the Thai embassy marking the 54th birthday of the King of Thailand. (NHAN DAN 8 Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Văn Liêm [LEE VAWN LIEEM]

Deputy Head of the Central Sericulture Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lý Ba' Lung [LYS BAS LUNG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Chu Manh [CHU MANHJ]

Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Bùi Nện [BUIF NEENJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lac Son District, Ha Son Binh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Đỗ Nhuận [DOOX NHUAANJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Musicians Association; his membership on the Examination Council for the new national anthem was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Dec 81 p 4)

Phạm Văn Phan [PHAMJ VAWN PHAN]

*Deputy Head of the Central Sericulture Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWU HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

Head of the Music Institute, Ministry of Culture; his membership on the Examination Council for the new national anthem was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phưởng [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUWOWNG]

Former Head of the Sericulture Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Quý [LEE QUYS]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 4 Dec 81 he was in Vientiane to sign an agreement on broadcasting and television cooperation between the SRV and Laos. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Công Tân [NGUYEENX COONG TANJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Hoàng Mạnh Tân [HOANGF MANHJ TAAN]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Thọ [LEE THOJ]

*Head of the Agriculture Price Department, State Price Commission; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Thung [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUNG]

*Deputy Director General of the Textile Enterprises Federation; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Phạm Thuật [PHAMJ THUWCS]

*Deputy Head of the Agriculture Service, Vinh Phu Province; recently attended a seminar on "sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Phúc Trạch [NGUYEENX PHUCS TRACHJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, My Duc District, Ha Son Binh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 2 Dec 81 he attended a reception at the Cuban Embassy marking the 25th Anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tuấn [NGUYEENX VAWN TUAANS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Do Luong District, Nghe Tinh Province; recently attended a seminar on "sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Trường Tư [NGUYEENX TRUWOWNGF Tuw]

*Director of the Nong Nghiep Publishing House; recently attended a seminar of "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Trần Văn Út [TRAANF VAWN UTS]

*Head of the Forestry Service, Thuan Hai Province; his comments on safeguarding the Cuc Phuong National Forest appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 81 p 2)

Vũ Xuân Vinh [VUX XUAAN VINH], Senior Colonel

Head of the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of National Defense; on 1 Dec 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th Anniversary of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 81 p 1)

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